Mr. H. K. Madaiya.—

Will the Government be pleased to ear-mark some funds from the petrol tax receipts for the improvement of Maddur-Sivasamudram road which is also important on account of the Bluff?

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.—

We shall note the request.

Mr. V. Venkatappa.—

What is the purpose of the deviation of the road near Channapatna?

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.—

As already stated, it is to avoid accidents to children and others.

Mr. V. Venkatappa.—

Are the Government aware that the police are compelling the buses to pass through the heart of the town?

First Member of Council.—

It must be due to some misapprehension on their part. Needful instructions will be issued that the use of the deviation road by motor buses should not be discouraged.

Mr. B. L. Byanna.—

Are the Government aware that tarring the road piecemeal will not be an advantage economically?

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.—

True; but it is a question of funds.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(*Concld.*)

Mr. P. Subbarama Chetty commenced by repeating that he was doubtful whether Government would realise the anticipated surplus of Rs. 1,30,000; that out of the estimated revenues, Rs. 18 lakhs comprised of uncertain items, especially under income from gold mining royalty and income-tax, and that it was necessary to check the tendency of over-estimating revenue and under-estimating expenditure. He was anxious that the expenditure should be limited to the extent of the

normal revenues. For the past 5 or 6 years, the deficits had totalled about a crore of rupees. As there was no prospect, in his opinion, of any increase in the revenues in the near future, it was essential to retrench the expenditure under several heads. From the Financial Memorandum of 1933-34, it was seen that the liquid assets of the State had considerably gone down within the past few years. The present debt position stood very high. And unless some bold action was taken immediately, he was afraid that the financial situation of the State would soon go altogether out of control. He, however, thought that expenditure could be reduced in the following ways:—

(1) By lowering the scales of pay of new entrants to service.
(2) By enhancing the percentage of cuts in salaries already effected.
(3) By reducing the strength of each office in both the ministerial and gazetted ranks.

And he suggested the appointment of another retrenchment committee to examine the question in fuller detail.

Referring to the criticisms levelled against the State's industrial policy by certain members on the previous day, the speaker said that the salvation of the State lay in its industrial policy; and as against closing down the industries already taken up, he was for further liberalizing the policy. Of all the industrial undertakings of the Government, it was only the Iron Works that was sustaining losses; but that was due entirely to world conditions. Even in western countries like Belgium and Germany, the iron industries were incurring heavy losses for some years past. And while some of the concerns had been closed down, others were still kept running. He did not believe it to be a wise policy to close down the Bhadravati Works all at once after having invested nearly 2½ crores. Tt was necessary to devise means of reducing the losses and for that very purpose, a conference of leading merchants and industrialists in the State had beeen convened once before, and it was unanimously resolved at that conference that a steel manufacturing plant should be installed at an additional cost of Rs. 16 lakhs to gain the object in view.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it had since been estimated that the steel scheme would cost between Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs.

MR. SUBBARAMA CHETTY considered that it was worthwhile trying the scheme as it was likely to make the Works self-supporting, or at least reduce the recurring losses.

Continuing, he said that the Mysore Soap Factory was working quite satisfactorily. But there was one loud complaint against it, *viz.*, that private people were not given training there, so that in course of time more factories might be started by private enterprise. This complaint was there for a number of years past and Government should immediately take action to satisfy the public in this direction. Already there were a few small factories started by private effort, and if facilities were created for the training of young men in the Government Soap Factory, they would be so much the better for it.

As regards the Weaving Factory, the budget provided only for a small margin of profit. In his opinion, the dyeing section left much room for improvement as it was working at a loss of about Rs. 10,000 a year.

Government were supplying silk to the Weaving Factory at a heavy cost with the result that even the cost of production in respect of many articles was higher than the prices of Kashmir goods.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the expenditure on account of purchase of cocoons would hereafter be less, and that therefore the price of silk was expected to be cheaper.

MR. SUBBARAMA CHETTY requested that the recommendations sent up by the Mysore Silk Association in respect of improvements in mulberry cultivation and silk reeling be favourably considered.

The member regretted that the provision made for sericulture was meagre. This was the second largest industry in the State and as it was passing through difficult times, it was very necessary to make an extra grant for its improvement. Otherwise the industry would not be able in the midst of the present economic depression to withstand the foreign competition.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was the intention of Government to reduce the expenditure under some other heads within the Industries Department and give special encouragement and help to the sericultural industry.

MR. SUBBARAMA CHETTY next referred to the Sugar Factory at Mandya and congratulated the Government on their enterprise in having started it. He also commended the action of Government in associating the people with the sugar company which worked on a joint-stock basis. He was very glad to hear that the capacity of the plant would be increased in the near future. He hoped that when

this was done, all the sugar-cane produced in the area would be purchased by the Company and that all reasonable encouragement would be afforded to the cane growers.

Refering to objections taken in respect of Government launching on commercial enterprises, he said that it was desirable that Government themselves started all nascent industries and worked them for a time with a view to induce private people to take them over later on.

Under Grants for Public Improvements, he deplored that only Rs. 15,000 had been provided for Bangalore City in the budget estimates for the next year, as against Rs. 55,000 in the revised estimate for the current year. He would have no objection to Government withdrawing even that small grant, provided they allowed the municipality to levy taxes on Government buildings as was being done in Travancore. If this was not agreed to, it was essential to enhance the grant substantially. Bangalore and Mysore were the capital cities of the State and people from all parts of the State were visiting them, and so the citizens of the entire State must regard these cities as their own and see that everything was done to enable them to present an appearance which would do credit to the model State.

Under Education, the provision made for scholarships to depressed class students was only Rs. 23,610 as against Rs. 25,620 in the current year's budget. Thanks to the recent visit of Mahatma Gandhi to the State, more hostels would very soon spring up for the exclusive benefit of students of this community. As the school-going population would thus increase, he thought it necessary to enhance the grant under Scholarships at least by Rs. 10,000.

As regards the under-ground drainage scheme for Bangalore City, he pointed out that no provision had been made in the budget estimates to meet the Government's quota of the cost, though Government had already committed themselves to it. He requested that necessary provision be made for it as the municipality had started the work already and spent about Rs. 2 lakhs thereon.

He also requested that the Bangalore City Municipality be given a share of the realizations from the betting tax as a good part thereof accrued within the city municipal limits.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the betting tax was a State tax and so the question of sharing it with the local bodies could not arise.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that he did not want to discuss whether the budget was a surplus or a deficit

one, so long as it was agreed that the financial condition of the State was not all that could be desired. It was a fact that from the year 1924-25, the expenditure of the State had been exceeding the revenue, and that the excess was being met either by drawing upon the reserves or from borrowed funds. That was not a very satisfactory procedure. It was necessary for the Government to lay down certain definite principles for framing the budget and not to swerve from them ordinarily. Simply because the expenditure was growing, Government went on imposing fresh taxes, which was certainly not justifiable. It was always necessary to resort to taxation with an eye to the tax-bearing capacity of the people. The need for caution would be evident from the fact that the average income of an Indian was as low as Re. 0–1–3 a day. The system of utilizing incomes of an extra-ordinary nature for normal expenditure which was frequently resorted to by Government was wrong in principle; and if Government were unable to meet the incessant demand of the Assembly for a reduction of land revenue, it was due to the defects in the policy pursued by them. The normal receipts of the State under main items of revenue such as Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and Income tax, would not exceed Rs. 2·45 crores, but the expenditure always exceeded that limit. The result was that there were deficits, year after year, and Government went on drawing upon the reserves. If all special items of revenue had been separately funded and kept intact, the finances of the State would not have been as bad as they were now. He therefore urged the Government to modify their budget policy on accepted lines.

Referring to the plea made by the previous speaker to liberalise the industrial policy of the State, he said that he was not opposed to industrial progress. At the same time, he was not in favour of investing on large industries like the Hydro-Electric Works, Krishnarajendra Mills, etc. If, on the other hand, Government encouraged the main industry of the State, *viz.*, agriculture, and smaller industries like spinning and weaving, a larger number of people would benefit by it and Government could avoid the heavy losses under working expenses and under interest charges which they had to face at present on account of the larger industrial undertakings.

Mr. Subbarama Chetty, interrupting the speaker, pointed out that page 40 of the Financial Memorandum showed that there were no losses under productive works in spite of the interest paid on the borrowed capital.

MR. KRISHNA RAO replied that the working expenses as shown in the Memorandum did not include interest charges. The income derived from capital works, being of a fluctuating nature, should be funded separately and not mixed up with ordinary revenues. It was necessary to adhere to a settled programme in this respect. It was also necessary to take the representatives of the people into confidence in respect of this as well as all other matters pertaining to the day to day administration. It was the only means of securing a continuity of policy. This meant the grant of responsible government. And because of the absence of responsible government, those in power could set at naught all the resolutions passed by the Assembly, the expenditure had no sort of relation to the income, and defects were steadily increasing. It was quite possible to restore finanacial equilibrium by means of retrenchments and economies including a reduction in the number of districts and taluks, amalgamation of certain departments, and curtailment of salaries.

Mr. Krishna Rao next acknowledged with gratitude the personal efforts of the Dewan in securing additional income from the Gold Mining Companies which had enabled the Government to balance the budget. Personally, he would have been more glad if Government had arranged to work the mines themselves after the present lease expired. But perhaps the best arrangements had been made, and for that, all the subjects of the State were thankful.

Referring to the question of land revenue, he considered it necessary for Government to view the raiyat's position with greater sympathy. Even though the economic distress among the agriculturists was very acute during the past 3 years and the same was frequently brought to notice, Government had done nothing to afford them relief. On the contrary, local officers were resorting to coercive steps of every kind in order to collect all the taxes due to Government. In this connection, he wanted to impress on the Government the fact that it gave no delight to raiyats to keep back the kandayam due to Government if only they had the wherewithal to pay and if the arrears had accumulated, it was because the difficulties of the raiyats were real. The money-market being tight, no agriculturist could command credit, especially because of the passing of the Agriculturists Relief Regulation and if Government did not go to his rescue, no one else could save him. At such a time, it was a pity that no manner of attempt was made by Government to help the

raiyat, though they had promised to extend definite relief before the current year's *khists* fell due. In his concluding remarks at the last Assembly, the Dewan had promised sympathetic consideration to the popular demand for an increased provision under takavi and land improvement loans, but no concessions had been shown in the matter. The people were very much disappointed at this. He requested Government to realise that a great responsibility rested on them; and he hoped that at least the new Revenue Commissioner would enhance his reputation by recommending remissions of assessment on a very liberal scale. He also requested Government to instruct the Revenue Commissioner and his subordinates to liberally interpret the rules relating to land revenue collections. In this connection, he deplored that Government expected to collect Rs. 70,000 from notice and *isthihar* fees in the budget year. The smaller raiyats could not afford to go to taluk or district headquarters in order to apply for remissions. And even if they applied, there was no guarantee that remission would be granted. He therefore prayed that the discretion to remit the fees should not be left to individual officers.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was a general order and was not dependent on the individual discretion of officers.

MR. KRISHNA RAO pointed out that the raiyats were not aware of the orders. From the several representations made before the Assembly, it was evident that local officers were not giving a liberal interpretation to the orders of Government. In addition to the takavi loan and land improvement loan dues, decree amounts relating to co-operative suits were also collected through the Revenue Department. As these demands together were pressing extremely hard on the raiyats, he prayed that till better times set in, Government should afford substantial relief to the agriculturists.

In conclusion, he suggested that Government should strive hard to get the subsidy abolished and to expedite the question of the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station. The assigned tract should be made to yield more income by the exercise of proper control over its expenditure. He also suggested that Government should secure a proper share in the imperial revenues like customs duty. He was afraid that until the position of the State in the new Federal Constitution was definitely settled, these problems could not be solved to the satisfaction of the State. There were differ-

ences of opinion among constitutional pandits about the advisability of Provincial Administrations participating in the Federation, but he had no doubt that so far as Mysore was concerned, it would be in the best interests of the State to join the Federation. In this connection, he appealed to Government not to overlook the people's claim for an adequate representation to them in the Federal Legislatures under the new constitution, as this would strengthen the hands of the Government in asserting their rights in the All-India Federation, the representatives being selected from among the members of both the Assembly and the Council. At the same time, the member also emphasized the need for maintaining the integrity and autonomy of the State and cautioned the authorities against surrendering any part of it under the new scheme in their anxiety to join the Federation. Subject to this condition, it was necessary that Mysore should, without the least delay, join the Federation, with all its implications, as the State was likely to get about Rs. 50 lakhs from the federal revenues every year.

MR. HOMBE GOWDA thanked the Government for their efforts at concluding a fresh lease with the Gold Mining Companies, by which they stood to derive larger income under Mining Revenue. Excepting this one item, he observed, there was nothing in the budget on which the Government could be congratulated. The surplus shown was only nominal and in spite of windfalls and withdrawals from reserves, there was no chance of affording any relief to the hard-pressed agriculturists in the shape of remission of land assessment. Government had ordered the remission of *isthihar* fee, but even this gave no fresh hope to anybody because in the budget estimates Rs. 10,000 more than in the current year had been provided under that head. Because larger receipts had been budgetted for, the revenue subordinates would take that as a cue and coerce the raiyats to pay to the last pie. For recovery of dues during the current year, the revenue officers were already taking coercive processes and attaching the movables. There was therefore a great divergence between their oral declarations and practical action. And even under Income-tax, the Government had anticipated larger receipts. Normal business conditions had been dislocated. The money market had become extremely tight and this had its repercussions on every walk of life. And consequent on the extension of the Agriculturists Relief Regulation to all parts of the State, money-lenders were not easily getting back their dues. Under such circumstances, the speaker did not

know how far the anticipations of Government of increased receipts under income-tax would actually be realised.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT pointed out that the anticipated increase under "Income-tax" was in view of the extra revenue recoverable from the Kolar Gold Mining Companies based on the actual realised income of the mines for the year 1933.

MR. HOMBE GOWDA observed that if the Government really hoped to derive increased receipts none would be more glad than himself. Proceeding, he regretted that in spite of increased revenues anticipated, the grant for primary education showed no improvement. Since the time of transfer of responsibility to District Boards, primary education had not at all made any headway in Mysore; and he therefore requested that the provision in this respect be adequately increased.

He also pleaded for larger grants under drinking water wells and tube wells as well as under public improvements.

Before referring to the budget, MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR pointed out the necessity for appointing a few more Kannada Shorthand Reporters. Some of the speeches made at the last session of the Assembly had been reported very fully, while only very brief reports had been given of some other speeches. On enquiry, he had been informed that the fuller reports had been furnished by a Kannada Reporter who had been appointed. Since all members would wish their speeches reported in full, he requested that at least four more Kannada Shorthand Reporters be appointed. This would enable both the members and the Government to have fuller reports of the proceedings for purposes of future reference.

Coming to the budget proper, he began by saying that, as usual, the Government had prepared it without a correct estimate either of revenues or of expenditure. A glance at the figures—both esimates and actuals—relating to past years would reveal the fact that Government were always in the habit of over-estimating revenues and under-estimating expenditure, with the result that important nation-building departments were frequently starved. For instance, he did not know how far the anticipated increase of about Rs. 9½ lakhs under Mining Revenue would be realised. Possibly, Government might get some more royalty due to the revised contract with the companies; but as for the high price of gold on which the anticipated increase was partly based, there was no knowing when the price would fall and how far the anticipations would materialise.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT pointed out that the companies had agreed to pay a higher royalty from the budget year and so there was no doubt that the anticipations under that head would be fully realised.

MR. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR said that he was happy to have that assurance. His only anxiety was that Government should not over-esimate receipts, discover the truth late in the year, and then go on starving important departments like Education, while at the same time the expenditure on optional items would remain as high as ever. Thus, he was sorry to observe that as much as Rs. 25,000 was going to lapse out of the grant for drinking water wells.

He next observed that the Government had been enabled to prepare a surplus budget after taking into account windfalls like the income from excise duties on matches and sugar. He deplored that in spite of the surplus the burden of the raiyat had not been lightened in the least. On the other hand, it had increased. At a time when everywhere there was a clamour for relief in the matter of land assessment, two more taxes were levied upon the hard-hit raiyat. The raiyat asked for bread but was served with stone. Every necessary article was being taxed and the poor tax-payer heard no word of cheer and saw no sign of hope. There was obviously something wrong somewhere and it looked as though no one cared to enquire what it was all due to and wherein lay a remedy. Certainly Government alone were not to blame. They were doing their bit, though much more was expected of them. Every year, Rs. 50 lakhs were given for education and yet the same 80 per cent of illiteracy persisted. There was something wrong in the system of education itself. Even for the few educated children of the soil there were no avenues of employment and all their talent and energy were going to waste. Unemployment and discontent reigned supreme. But statesmanship suggested no solution for it.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the factories and other industrial undertakings of the Government afforded some employment. He added that the Kolar Gold Mining Companies also had promised to take in local men as far as possible.

MR. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR thanked the Government for the information. But he was not satisfied with it. He observed that the industrial policy of the Government as a whole required liberalization. For instance, having spent

crores of rupees on the Iron Works, he did not know how far it would be wise to hesitate risking some more expenditure on account of manufacture of steel which, according to experts, was likely to wipe out losses and bring in profits. Further, chrome and manganese ores were available in plenty and it was up to the Government to undertake the manufacture of these metals, taking that as a possible means of employing some more of the educated men of the country.

He next pointed out that the working expenses of the railways worked by the Government were proportionately higher than those of lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. He thought that they should be reduced with a view to get more profits. The income from minor forest produce did not show any improvement and a lot of forest and other resources remained untapped. For instance, the State could manufacture its own gum, paper and ink. Cotton, hides and skins, and oil seeds were going out of the country as raw materials. The Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London, the Industries and Commerce Department, the Agricultural Department and the Forest Department might all collaborate together and work out some plan whereby the best use could be made of these raw materials and the revenues of the State improved thereby.

Referring to the Medical Department, he said that the provision made for it was inadequate, that more than half of the villages had no medical aid whatever and that the number of beds in the hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore cities were not sufficient. He also added that the fees levied from in-patients were too heavy.

He next pointed out that the improvement of cities and towns and villages, specially in the matter of roads and communications, required greater attention on the part of the Government. He did not know why all the petrol tax received by the Government should not be spent on the improvement of roads instead of merging some of it with the general revenues.

Referring to the Judicial Department, he said that adequate facilities had not been provided for the litigant public and that the complaint of laws delays was still general. The number of courts also was not adequate. For instance, there were only three District Courts for the whole State. Though a few Sub-Courts had been established here and there recently, the litigant public had still to travel long

distances for getting justice. He was of opinion that these complaints would continue to exist until a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at least was provided for every two taluks.

He next observed that the Judiciary could not be said to be quite independent of the Executive. The pay, prospects and promotion of High Court Judges should all be defined in a statute.

He also urged that court fees should be reduced.

He earnestly pleaded that the administration of the Police Department should be improved. Generally speaking, the behaviour of many of the men in the Police Department was anything but satisfactory. He requested that instructions be issued that the police should consider themselves as servants and guardians of the public and not as their masters. The administration of the Jail Department also left much to be desired. Jails, he said, should be regarded more as reformatories than as condemnatory cells. Incidentally he suggested that the food supplied to prisoners should include butter-milk also as a daily routine.

For giving effect to all the suggestions made, the speaker agreed that more funds were necessary and it was the duty of the Government to explore all possible avenues of getting more revenues than at present. First of all, the subsidy should be got abolished and next, the State's claim for a share in the imperial revenues should be got recognised. These should be the two conditions precedent to Mysore joining the Federation. And they should be got settled without delay. Subject to these conditions, the speaker urged that Mysore should join the Federation without doubt or hesitation.

He also requested that every endeavour should be made to push the Bhatkal Harbour scheme to completion. Trade and commerce would thereby increase and materially add to the revenues of the State.

In conclusion, he appealed to Government to forthwith reduce the land assessment by at least 12½ per cent as a temporary measure.

Mr. T. S. Ali Khan, who spoke next, also congratulated the Government on the presentation of a surplus budget, though he agreed with the previous speakers about the inadequacy of the grant under Education.

Referring to land assessment, he said that there was no justification for a reduction in it though the agitation for it was so general. The fall in price was only temporary and the agriculturists ought to have been prepared for it by laying by something when prices were ruling high. The

present plight of the agriculturists was due to their own extravagance, litigation and laziness for which Government were not responsible.

At this stage, a large number of members rose in protest against these observations which, they said, were not only untrue but altogether unwarranted.

Continuing, MR. ALI KHAN said that while many members went on suggesting substantial reduction of assessment, no one had pointed out any items of the budget which could be retrenched nor suggested any other way of enabling Government to discharge all their commitments. A suggestion had been thrown out that the number of districts and taluks be reduced, but that was certainly not practicable. He did not know how far that suggestion was consistent with the representations for the conversion of sub-taluks into *pucca* taluks. Some others had suggested in a vague manner that the general administration was top-heavy and that the expenditure on it should be substantially curtailed. But his own opinion was that compared with the expenditure on civil administration either in British India or in other Indian States, the charges here were not high. It might be that there were a number of unemployed educated men who would be willing to take up appointments on low salaries. But if salaries were pitched unreasonably low, he was not quite sure how far the efficiency of the services could be maintained. The only reduction that could be attempted was in establishment charges and this, he thought, should be done without delay.

Another suggestion that had been thrown out by some members was to wind up certain industrial concerns which did not yield profits. He did not know how far even that suggestion was practicable. No doubt the Government had committed an initial mistake in undertaking too many industrial concerns at one and the same time instead of taking them up one by one. For that, not only the Government but also the members of the House had to share the responsibility. But even now all hope was not lost. The Soap Factory was working very satisfactorily. There were full hopes of the Sugar Factory also proving a great success. Raiyats had been encouraged to take to the cultivation of sugar-cane. It had been instilled into the hearts of all people that they could use Mysore sugar itself instead of foreign sugar. Lands that were lying fallow for a long time had now been brought under cultivation. The Sugar Factory had provided employment for many unemployed young

men and Government also stood to derive more revenue. In these circumstances, he was of opinion that the industrial policy of the State needed no modification but should continue to be pursued in future also.

MR. MUNISAMAPPA regretted that the grant for the education of depressed classes had been reduced. He requested that it be enhanced and shown separately in the budget. He also pleaded for enhanced grants for providing drinking water wells.

MR. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA also endorsed the views of the previous speakers in regard to the inadequacy of the grants under Education and drinking water wells and requested the Government to enhance the grants.

Referring to the Agricultural Department, he said that it was of no practical benefit to the raiyats. Although all taluks had Agricultural Inspectors or Fieldmen to educate the raiyats in the matter of agriculture, practically no demonstration work was being done by them. He was of opinion that it would be better if every District Board established an agricultural farm of its own and trained at least 20 students a year for going out to villages and doing practical demonstration work on the agriculturists' own fields.

Referring to the Police Department, he said that the expenditure budgetted for next year was higher than in the current year and that there was no need for it. He also remarked that no great advantage had resulted from the practice of posting police constables for guiding traffic.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was no extra expenditure provided for next year. The increase was due to the transfer of treasury guard duties from the Military to the Police Department, but as against this increase there were savings in the Military Department. As regards the traffic duty of police constables, he said that they were not meant for guiding but for controlling traffic.

MR. MUNISAMAPPA concluded by saying that there were some avoidable items of expenditure which should be put a stop to. He suggested that retrenchments should be effected under establishments and that the efficiency of the services should also be improved.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHYACHAR prayed that—

(1) The grants of Rs. 2,200 under technical scholarships and Rs. 50,000 under drinking water wells be increased;

(2) Attention be paid for the development of home industries;

(3) Adequate encouragement be given for the weaving industry in particular;

(4) Inspectors of Co-operative Societies be empowered to give decrees in co-operative society suits;

(5) As much attention be given for primary education as for University education;

(6) Land assessment be not levied in respect of lands not actually cultivated owing to failure of rains;

(7) The Agriculturists Relief Regulation be made applicable to industrial labourers also;

(8) Sravanabelagola being an important place of pilgrimage for the Jains in the south, a special grant be provided for the improvement of the municipality;

(9) Adequate grants be provided for giving drinking water wells for the use of Adikarnatakas in every village and for opening at least one Adikarnataka primary school for every four or five villages;

(10) Circular instructions be issued to District Magistrates not to prohibit the taking of marriage processions, etc., by any minority community through the public streets of villages, but on the other hand to go to the aid of such communities whenever major communities raised objection.

MR. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA observed that the grants to District Boards seemed to have been purposely curtailed by the Government. Owing to the inadequacy of grants, the District Boards could neither effect any improvements to existing roads nor lay out fresh communications in the interior nor sink drinking water wells in villages. Their finances were very poor, but their responsibilities were great, and it had become impossible for them to carry on with their meagre funds. He therefore pleaded that adequate grants be given to District Boards. Otherwise, roads, wells and tanks, schools and other works of public utility would deteriorate and then Government would pronounce that the system of local self-government had failed. This, he said, would not be just or fair.

He also prayed for a percentage reduction in land assessment. He was of the opinion that unless this concession was shown by Government, the raiyats would soon be reduced to bankruptcy.

MR. K. V. SUBRAHMANYASWAMI observed that the grant for high school education was inadequate and should be enhanced by utilising the surplus.

MR. R. RANGAIYA also prayed for a reduction of land assessment and added that the number of *khists* should also be increased from four to eight. He thought that by spreading the payment of land revenue over a longer period, there was the possibility of the hardships of the raiyat being reduced to some extent.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB and some other members did not agree to the above suggestion. They thought that the difficulties of the raiyat would not be met thereby. On the other hand, it would protract their misery.

MR. R. RANGAIYA next requested the Government to reduce their expenditure on the collection of revenue. While the percentage of expenditure in that regard in British India was 12, that in Mysore was as high as 22. By curtailing that expenditure, he thought that about Rs. 15 lakhs could be saved and this amount could be utilized to make up the loss in revenue caused by the reduction of land assessment.

He next referred to the excise policy of Government and said that it required to be changed. The Government should definitely announce a programme of gradual prohibition as in Madras, and honestly work it out by closing down a definite number of shops every year.

He next observed that the levy of toll on headloads of *muthuga* leaves and fuel removed from forests for domestic consumption was unjust. After all, this had not resulted in any large income to the Government.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the levy on *muthuga* leaves was only meant to affect the regular export trade that was being carried on in certain places, as for instance in Tumkur and Kolar Districts. As regards headloads of fuel meant for domestic consumption, he pointed out that recently orders had been passed withdrawing the levy.

MANY MEMBERS pressed for the abolition of the toll on headloads of *muthuga* leaves removed by poor people for domestic consumption only.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that he would consider whether it would not be possible to abolish the levy in some districts at least.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch, and reassembled at 3-35 P.M.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 3.

MR. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution:—